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A Breefe Description
of the Battailes, Victories and
Triumphes, atchiued by the
D. of Parma, and the Spanisb
Armye.

SENT BY THE KING
of Spayne, vnder his Conduct to
the succour of the rebellious
Leaguers of Franncce.

Faithfully Translated out of French by E. A.
according to the French Coppie, printed
at Paris.



AT LONDON: 1591
Printed for *Edward White*; and are
to be solde at the little North doore of
Saint Pauls Church, at the Signe
of the Gunne.

A Brief Description

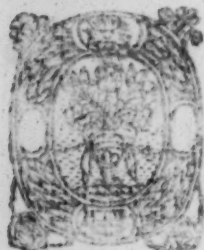
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Triumphs, obtained by the
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A breefe description of the Bat-
tailes, Victories and Triumphes,
atchiued by the Duke of Parma and
the Spanish armye, sent by the King of
Spain to quell the rebellious Leaguers
of France.

The Duke of Parma by nation
an Italian, and by his educa-
tion to be a Frenchman: yet
through his ambition grown
a Spaniard by habit, as all
through his private hatred
and complexion, that is to say
as being replenished with vani-
ty and presumption, having re-
ceived a commandement from his master the King
of Spain, to go in person with his forces as were in
the Low Countries, to the succour of the Leaguers
the Kings rebels, did consider that albeit his said mas-
ter seemed to be prouoked by the loss and reproche of
those who comming in search of help, neuer returned
again, yet the drift was otherwise: rather made
gainst himselfe, then against those that he was sent
against: and that his masters purpose was grounded
rather vpon the remoue of his sitting out of the Low
Countries, then vpon any opinion that he could achieve
any thing in France, where he was the rather con-
sidered in respect of the expresse commandement that
withall he receiued, to take with him all his regi-
ments of Italians and Italians as were knowne to
be any thing trustworthie, together with his

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Lords of the Countrey that he had any ability or credit
withall, to the ende that all of them being thus a
broad, and him self entangled in long tedious-
nelle in Fraunce: it might bee a fittie occasion and
honell pretents with ease to bring in an other to com-
maund in his stead, which is the matter whereat the
King of Spaine hath most hot so; these fine of six yers,
wherin he hath found that the said Dukes proceedings
in those Countreies shewed plainely that vnder the title
of Gouvernour he laboured so; himselfe, as also that his
ambition tended to lay hold upon that branch, when so-
ever this withereth it should fall: as having thereby-
pon bred a vengeance for the losse of his right in Portu-
gall, & yet the lesse having conceived all this, he yet
demanded that if he should excuse himselfe of this voyage
he should shewe his merchandise for open, besides
that peradventure it might haue bene a sufficient ar-
gument to the King his maister, to declare himselfe o-
pely against him, and by force to enterprise that which
he sought to compass by policy. & determining therefore
that he might better escape by one way, then the other,
and withall knowing it as yet no time by force to deale
against his maister, as not being sufficiently settled in
the Countrey: besides y^e there remained in the said Coun-
tries a number of Spaniards with whom he had no in-
telligence: he determined so; this once to yield, and to
accept of the commission to enter into Fraunce. Wherby
if some what to frustrate his masters drifts, and to the
end to leave behinde him no man to hunt him from his
retreats: besides the aforesaid commission, he purposed
to take with him also two regiments of Spaniards
that were appointed to remaine in the Countrey, ta-
king his excuse upon the great practises, purposes and
business that he had in those partes. In respect wherof it
was expedient at his first coming, to waite some
great

great effect, which without the said Spaniards he was not able to compass: here-upon beseege any countermaine could be returned, he forced them to march, and according to the Spanish proverbe, consented to some losse, for feare of losing more: and so chose rather to leave the Country naked, and to give the States opportunity to wrest from him some holdes, then to remaine in danger to finde the gate shut at his owne returne.

Having therefore resolved to come into Fraunce, he was not content in his own fantasie to bragge that he was craftier then his maister, but thought also particularly to reape some profit of his voyage, and imagining him selfe to be already Earle of Flaunders, he devised to renew the olde pretences of the Duke of Burgandy unto such towne in Pickardy as stand upon the River of Some, and on that side framed his first practises, as presuming to bring them to his own deuotion, yet imagining that if hee could not so easily compass them, he would at the least lay earnest upon them against he were stronger: this fruit did he purpose to reape of his voyage. The King of Spaine likewise had also an other purpose whereby to finde means to be rid of the said Duke of Parma, which was once more to reuiue that languishing poison that hath lingered within him these two yeres, that it might take effect during his being in Fraunce, so to haue some upon whome to lay the blame, that he knoweth hath long bene layed upon him selfe: but as the Italians are their craft maisters in matter of poison, so hath the D. found meanes so to prevent this drift by good counterpoisons, that it hath wrought no greater effect then the other.

Hitherto had the D. of Parma been alwaies an Italian, but afterward he played the Spaniard in earnest. And firste to begin, when hee was most resolved upon this journey, then seemed hee coldest and most uncertaine,

tain, to the end so to terrifie the D. of Mayne; and to
 bring him into such necessitie as to do him this homage;
 namely, to come even home to his gate to begge his
 helpe, wherto indeed was he forced, yea even to come
 to Brussels, where he was received with such grauitie
 as disdain, besides that he came but badlye furnished;
 that in this Court he serued not of so much account, as
 euen any his messenger coming from him ought to
 haue done, as also at that instant all the Spaniards be-
 gan to haue him in such contempt, that from thence-
 forth so long as they stayed in those parts, they abated
 no whit therof, yea it still rather increased then other-
 wise, so that they returned him home againe without
 any resolution vpon his propositions, and utterly ig-
 norant in all matters except of spanish reuerences and
 ceremonies which he was forced to learn while he staid
 at the Court.

Afterward the said D. of Parma suffered himselfe
 to be courted and solicited with sundry embassages, wil-
 waiting that the necessity of the Spaniards encreasinge
 the D. of Mayne with his partakers should call vpon
 his presence with greater submissions, and receiue him
 with more fauour: vpon these lamentable and pittifull
 supplications and protestations the D. of Mayne also
 for his parte went to ad the same pollicie as he had be-
 fore used, in hastening the first succours that he recei-
 ued by sending the Lord of Villeroy to the King, to shew
 some desire to talke of peace, as also he counsailed the
 Spaniards to send forth the Cardinall of Gondy, and the
 Archbishop of Lyons, as their deputies to his Maiestie,
 with seeming to be desirous to paye, so to put hammer
 in the Spaniards byames, and hasten their coming:
 which in truth was the best meanes and greatest per-
 suasion that he could haue used. Thus when the D. of
 Parma was resolved vpon his going, and had already

set forthward his forces, namely the Spaniards whom he would not leave behinde: he began to send forth throughout the world a thundring of his journey into France, with the description of his armye, wherein were named moze Princes, Dukes, Marqueses, and Charles then are in all the States of Spaine, and that his power was some 18. or 20000. footmen, and 3000. horse, but such as he painted forth for so many Alexanders or Cæsars, able to conquer a whole new worlde if any were discovered: he gaue his troopes also proud titles, yea even the Titles of his Spaniards, some hee named Amutinarlos, others Mansferidos, and others such lofty names, as might suffice to make the Spanes cast their soles: neither did he forget also to publish the state of his furniture, of his great stable, of his Pages, samplers, and the coners of his sourestoze Spoyles and Coffers, the noise of whose bells he thought sufficient to make all the tolines that helde for the King to yelde: also his great quantity of great locked carriages full of vnknown engins, which at one only discharging should carry away a whole armye.

Being entred into France, where he found no resistance (for the most of the nobility were gathered to the king) he neuer enquired but how many daies march it was to Rochell, the taking whereof he purposed to assure himselfe off by the way, fearing nothing so much as least the Viceroy of Pampelune should come & meete the King in the plaines of Bourdeaux (whether he imagined he should flie at the onlie sound of his coming) and there overthrowe him befoze his arrinall, and so take from him the honoz of this overthrowe which he accounted most certaine: Neither had his fortuniers failed to instruct the Preachers of Paris, who already exalted him as the great Tamburlayne, yea the grauers were in hand with plumes of brasse and marble for him

him as for the deliverer of France. Thus with all his Cocoyles teares and Spanish smokes, he marched on, leaving in all places where he went, the tokens of the most barbarous and notable cruelties that were ever practised against the Spanes, giving out that if the King still remained before Paris, he would not lose one houre but straight goe and give him battaile.

At his entrie into the Realme, the saide Lord of Mayne sent to receive him the Lord of S. Paule, sometime a Page, and afterward one of the household servants of the Lord of Beauvaies Nangy, and now one of the most famous Lords of the leaguers armye. But when he came within three daies journeye of Peaur, the saide Lord of Mayne in person with the cheefest of his Captaines was to see him, but did but smally recover the honor of his journey to Brusselles, as being so meanelly furnished, that the Spaniards who thought them all Angels (so greatly were they adozned with feathers) did so disoaine them, that they neuer suffered any but only the said Lord of Mayne to enter into the Chamber, yea scarcely into the H. of Pallas lodging.

Being come to Peaur, which was about the ende of August 1590. he shewed himselfe astonished to heare that the King was still before Paris. Where began he to take possession of absolute commandement over the armye: And to shew that he esteemed neither the H. of Mayne nor any of his leaders for Captaines, without farther counsell or aduice, he changed all their purpose, and where they were resolved to marche toward the harte of France, and to draw toward Paris, he thought it better to take his way along by the Riner, and having blewed the Carde, he appointed his lodging at the towne of Chelles, yet was he much amazed when he knew that the King had prevented him in sailing upon the saide longing, but afterward comming

so;th

And the Duke of Mayne to bidde the plain, and
 seeing the King coming with a good troupe directlie
 toward them, they were contented for that time to
 take no nearer sight, yea he was moze amazed the next
 day, when he knew that the Kings whole armye was
 come within a small League of him, even into the sight
 of eache other: but when from the top of a little hill he
 descried it in battaile array, a chilling feare began also
 to seaze upon him: for perceiuing in two of thys sqa-
 drons 4000. French hoyle, whereof there might be some
 3000. gentlemen: and some 800. Keisters, also 10. or
 12000 French footmen, and some 4000. Switzers, and
 sothall among them such a countenance, that he might
 well thinke that they meant not to trouble him with
 following them into the plaines of Burdeaux, there to
 abide the battaile: this poore Prince was so daunted
 and in such a rage, that as it is said he swoore blasphem-
 med God in thre or foure languages, least he should
 not vnderstand him: and complained vnto the said D. of
 Mayne that he had brought him to the slaughter, nei-
 ther did wee read in the fables of any so sodaine meta-
 morphosis as was there presently made, for from forti-
 cus Lyons as at first they were, they were presently
 transformed into fores: who thought no longer of
 assailing, but of defending themselves: and in hiewe of
 appearing any further, each of them fell to making his
 denne in the earth. which by great good hap was in a
 Parsh, well ditched of it selfe and of a strong seate.

Then had they the pleasure to behold this Armye
 in battaile array thre daies on a rowe, which serued as
 many colde weekes to temper their heat, that was all
 wasted vpon the taking of the little Town of Laigwy,
 that stood at their backes, wherein he that was the Co-
 uernour, resolved a while to stay for them, in full intent
 to abandon it at their coming, for indeede it was no

way to be holden, as appeareth by the sequel, but he saw
them come so disorderly, that at length himselfe tooke
courage and held out longer then reason required: for
never did madde dogs so teare in peeces any carrion, as did
these Spaniards all that they found in the said town,
without exception of age or sexe, either of Churches,
which they reserved for the scaffoldes and theaters of
their most horrible cruelties and infamous abhominations:
which notwithstanding, yet grew they no whit
the more courageous or desirous of the battell that they
had so often bzuted, for their appetites and lusts thereto
were glotted with seeing it so often offered.

The King perceiuing that there was no meanes to
force them to the fight, much lesse to get them to it ha-
lantely or of their owne accord, shewed them an other
point of bymerge, and yet with a militarie discretion;
which was soon confirmed by the effect thereof: name-
ly, by seperating his army sixe or seauen leagues from
him, retaining about his owne person skarde the third
parte, which notwithstanding they neuer bzew toward
him, neither durst they enterpryse any thing untill they
perceiued him to be further off: but his Maiestie loath
to lose time, went to besiege the Towne of Clermout
in Beauuais, where he staid aboue 10. daies, during the
which out of this great armye they might haue dismis-
sed some troups through fauour of the townes Montoile
& Beauuais, which they held neer vnto Clermout, ei-
ther to haue raised the siege, or at the least to haue mo-
lested his saide Maiesties armye, which as then was
weake in hoyle, yet suffered they the Towne to be taken
partly by assault, and partly by composition, without
any their defence or allarme.

Howbeit while they perceiued his Maiestie thus oc-
cupied, after many their secret & great deliberations,
and sundry their preparatiues, as if it had bene to as-
sault

saidt theye oꝝ sould tofome at once, according as they
 gaue out: they resolved to besiege the Towne of Coꝝ-
 bell (the same is a small Towne hauing a bridge ouer
 the riuer of Meyne, of no strong scituation, neither ea-
 sie to be fortified by mans industrie, as by the sequell
 may be well proued) which they that were in it, with
 commission rather to linger the enemy, then obstinately
 to withstand him, toke assurance to defend by reason
 of their manner of proceeding, so that at the fortnights
 ende hauing bene beaten with a number of artilletrye,
 brought from Paris, also hauing holden out and repul-
 sed one assault, they quailed the enemies foꝝ returning
 any moze in fiftene daies after. In the meane space the
 Duke of Parma erected an arsenoll, wherin he kept
 a number of workemen, that laboured night and day,
 not suffering any of them to come foꝝth oꝝ to speake
 with any body, yea he kept so sore watch that none, no
 not the Duke of Mayne might know what was in do-
 ing, insomuch that men thought it to be some deuice to
 transpozte Coybells enen whole, and to send it vnto
 the coast of Spaine, but in the end it was found to be
 certaine boates covered with earth and turcke, wherin
 to transpozte souldiers to a breach made on the other
 side of the riuer. Finally after a moneths delay, the de-
 fendants hving ben too obstinate, and beaten with 12
 peeces of Ordnance from breake of daye almost vnto
 midnigh: being in manner all maymed with the can-
 non, the towne was taken by a generall assault, wher-
 of the French made the first pointe, yet when the Spa-
 niards entred, they bled the as enemies, and slue moze
 of them that had opened them the gates, then of those
 that had kept them so long shut: there promised they
 whatsoeuer new inuentions and most horrible cruelties
 that their industrie was able to affoꝝd.

The Duke of Parma could not mate with ingeni-

ours or architects eniove to describe the plant of this
seidge & Tolume of Cozbeile, not in such state as it the
was, but in such sort as he devised, as also he purposed
to make & bulde a fortres in it, wherby to make it im-
pregnable, to which end he sent into all partes of Eu-
rope, having so far south bound this poe small Town,
(which among vs was of no fame, but onely in respect
of the number of Peach trees that growe among the
Rynea thereabout) that now it shall be accounted one
of the strongest holdes of all Fraunce, howbeit anely
with such as shall neuer heare what hath since ensued.

After this seidge, Paris which by this small begin-
ning gathered assurance of much better, for the ful sur-
nishing of their bonifiers, did almost make an end of
burning that small stoze of wood that yet remained,
wherof now they haue greater want then euer. The
Duke of Parma was invited thether to spoote him, the
banquets were provided, his lodging was furnished
with the best of the Kings mouables, the Princesses
and Ladies had decked and made themselves readye,
yea there were that euen purposed to snare him in their
loues, wherby afterward to marry with him: But his
loues & affections resting in a satter and moze fruitfull
soyle, he was no whit moued with all these baites. And
contrariwise being zealous of his prixe, he stayed there
yet three weekes to provide for the preservation there-
of, keeping his counsaills secret, wherto euen the Duke
of Mayne had but sildome accesse, only giuing out that
he purposed at one instant to set vpon Melune, Prouince
Montereau, and three or foure other Townes standing
vpon the Riuer of Soreyne, so to set free the upper side of
the Riuer, as meaning also to doe the like with Poissy.
Meulan, Manie, Vernon, and Pont del' Arch: that stand
beneath the said riuer, but all this grewe to nothing:
for contrariwise finding no great safety for him selfe so

ner to Spelune, whose garison did daily molest him, he
 determined to retire from Cozbeile: which he had no
 sooner done, but he heard that the said garison of Spe-
 lune had recovered it again, and cut in peeces 7200 Fran-
 men that he had left there in garison, which newes was
 also seconded with the repulse of Lagny: whereupon the D.
 of Mayne with the Partizians came and considered him
 to returne to the recovery of Cozbeile, from whence he
 was not past six or seaven Leagues off: but his firste
 pvice forced him to resolve not to undertake it againe the
 second time, as being well advertised, that he that was
 now in it was thoroughly resolved to his defence: albeit
 he then protested to returne. Nevertheless seeing that
 the D. of Mayne had againe sent the A. of Villeroy
 to the King to seek to renew some treaty of peace (yet
 was not his embassage without his knowledge & con-
 sent) he ment to turne the same to his owne use, and
 thereupon made no haste to returne as he might have
 done, but lingered there, in hope that at his returne he
 should yetter enterprise somewhat, sometime propoun-
 ding unto the Chastellain Thery, sometime Compaignie,
 which was only to collour his abode in those partes,
 that seded but to wait whether the most intemperate and
 zealous Leaguers would not finde themselves grourd
 at this party of peace, & so have recourse to him to make
 him their General, & to abandon the D. of Mayne, as al-
 so for his part he failed not to procure the to be under-
 hand therto solicited, as giving the to understand that
 he disliked of this treaty of peace, and denying the
 grant of his consent thereto, in hope thereby to tripple
 the D. of Mayne. for he had by experience found that
 the conduct of an armie or any great enterpryse could
 not beare two equall powers, because that growing
 upon diuersity of accidents, they would also be di-
 versity of opinions, whereby each parte being of force
 sufficient

sufficient to maintain his opinion; it was necessary for either of them to stand in feare of his companion; and so consequently he sought to assure him selfe, which could not be without the ouerthrowe of the one or the other. Here to he imagined that he might attaine by the ouerthrowe of the Duke of Mayne: but the Spaniards had in France bozne themselves so insolently and that indifferently, against aswell those that called them as those whome they pretended to subdue: that the people abhorred them more then death it selfe.

Thus seeing him selfe then frustrate of the devise wherby he pretended to recover the reputation that he had lost in this voyage, he iudged that hereafter euery thing would grow worse for him, and therefore in earnest resolved to departe: but therein also he found one let that hindred his imagined diligence. For the King seeing that come to passe, which at the beginning (yet with discretion and iudgement) he had foretold of the D. of Parmas coming: namely, that he should be driven to retire before the yere were at an end, thought it also necessary not only for his owne reputation, but also for the restraining of him from all surprizes in his returne, to holde him as short as he might: and therefore determined even in discretion to be present himself: and as he is alwaies resolute in his opinions: so hath he two incomparable qualities, namely speede and courage in his executions; which commonly are most favoured by fortune, and do alwaies bring forth the greatest and most wonderfull effects.

Upon this resolution, without any noise he departed the fourth day of Nouember from Escouis in Spain, with one troupe of horse and an other of harquebuziers on horseback without any cariages, leaving his mayne battaile with the Lord Marshall Biron, to employ according as they had concluded, and so came
with

with all speed to Compiègne, where immediately upon his arrivall he trusted at the nobility of Picardy which is great, to come to assist him to y^e honour of his house, to reconduct the Duke of Parma out of France; who had defensed that sauey at his hands, if not for any service done, yet for the small hurt that he had sustained by him, whereupon within a few dayes he had nye as thousand good horse, with whom he began to look after the Duke of Parma, and crossed none of these courtesies, but could have borne content to have recovered the helles of his payles so to passe with less mayne, for being loath to adventure to passe the Countrey of Picardy with his owne troopes alone in the thinge fact, who had no footmen, neither halfe so many horsemen as he, he begged the Duke of Mayne to assemble all his horse to accompany him, as not caring greatly what might become of Mayne, so himself were in safety, and so desired for his succour.

His maiestie also for his part sent for the Duke of Nevers to bring him as many horse as he might, to the end to furnish himselfe the more honourably: and before they could iorne, knowing that the Duke of Parma marched, he was straight at his heales, and at his first comming sending his men to the warre, the 22. of the said moneth, he defeated a whole company of Spaniards without the losse of any of his, or saving any of the others. The five and twentieth, himselfe purposed to view them, and hauing sent befoze the Lord Baron of Biron, Marshall of the Campe of his army, with some troupe of horse, himselfe followed at hand with another: raising such an alarme in the enemyes Campe, that he drew them all against him selfe, and in their faces charging them a dozen times, he retired with lesse then two hundred horse without any losse, hauing so amazed them, that they encamped all night at their first

first lodging. At his departure thence, his spallie found himselfe with in one leage of the Duke of Maine lodging, wherupon suddenly without drawing dore, he purposed to finde him at his bed, but that good Prince being therof advertised, presently gotteth on his horse againe, taketh horse and at random taketh himselfe in to the Duke of Parmas armes, leaving that quarter full of carriages and sick persons.

With this to wates after the Duke D. of Newers together with the king with a good traine, as both also the D. of Guerry, master of the Camp of his highnesse men, and the Lord of Parabelle, who returned from Orleans, where because he could not for his highnesse he would not let him departe without killing his damme. At his request being come to his mansie, at his rich beautes better bewailed then to see, for a help they were with the Duke his highnesse at his spinning and doynsaying, and still with new booties, albeit he marched to close, that he took not the twentieth parte of his ordinarie lodging, leaving without pittie or mercie, a traine of his people that he did not make to god spede, of whom the peasants also have little. Thus in this feare, with this damme, a bitter repentance for his entree into France, and good protestations never to return againe, the D. of Parma with as much of his tringe as could save it selfe, was driven away, leaving the Duke D. of Mayne to attend in his returne, whatsoeuer it may please God.

In the meane time the king went to S. Quintins to refresh him selfe, where he was magnifically received, and soon after the Towne of Cozbie was restored into his spallies obedience, though the good conduct of the Duke of Humiers, and other noble men that framed that enterprise, a town of very great importance, in respect of the situation, as standing in the midst between

betwene Amiens, Perone and Dourlens, to whom together with other the towne of Pickardie, this will be a scourge, as in short time will appeere.

This is the true descriptions of the battailes, victories and triumphes of the D. of Parma throughout his whole voiage, these be the crownes and pillars whose inscriptions were ready provided: he came to plant a Colony of Spaniards in France, but he did but sowe it abroad in the fieldes, which have lyne covered with their dead, out of whose ashes they shall not spring againe as both the Phenix, for out of such earriens can proceed nothing but serpents and other such venomous beastes: and the battaile which this poore Prince thorowe a principall pointe of industrie imagined to have escaped in great, he lost by retails: for it is most certaine, that of all the great numbers of footemen and souldiers that he brought in, he carried away not past 7000 eight thousand, and those in such state, as if they had come forth of some spittle house: he came to restore Paris into liberty, to take againe all the Townes that holde for the King in the Provinces there about, and to send him beyond the River of Loyre: but he hath left Paris in greater want then before, as having all the rivers straighter closed by both above and beneath then ever they were: so farre also hath he bene from recovering any one towne, that the King hath wonne one even before his face: besides that after the King had him in chace, the D. marshall Biron hath recovered what by force and what by composition, foure Townes, and above twenty fortresses and castles wherein the enemy kept garrison: having as his maiesties cause is most int, prosecuted the warre against them, especiall by the executioners of high iustice: he came also to purchase authority in France, and to strengthen himself with practises and friendship, but hath lost all his cre-

bit in this parte: for they haue accused him to haue betrayed his maister, and the Spanish name is growen so odious among them, that they are ready to enter leage to god and lauy warre in Spaine, in reuenge of þ out-rages and insolencies that they haue receiued. This poore Prince who sheweth himselfe sicklye and of no long life, came with intent here to shut vp the steepe of all his labours, by some notable act which might haue made his memozy famous, and vphelde that vaine reputation which with small labour and lesse merite he had already purchased: but contrariwise he hath here incurred a reproche and shame which will giue such a blemish to his reputation as will neuer be wiped out againe. But if in this voiage he hath done his maisters businesse but badlye, as hauing spent him a million of golde, and lost him a great number of his best men, and returning loaden with nothing but græse and shame, euen at their hands in whose help he came: he hath yet made a warse market in the Lowe Countries that are vnder his charge, where the Earle of Nassawe and the States during his being in Fraunce, haue taken the towne of Stærbergue in Brabant, and Mudenbozz in Flanders, with twenty other holdes, and 30. or 40. pæces of Dydanace in the same.

Howeauer besides all these misthiefes already come to passe, there is yet one moze of farre greater consequence readye to happen, yea euen inevitable: for the said D. of Parma hath throught the saide iourney ouerslipped the occasion either to satisfie the Princes of the Empire in their sute to the King of Spaine for the restitution of those places that he holdeth and usurpeth in the Dutches of Cleue & Julick, and other þ members of the Empire: either els if he mean not to do it, which is very likely, to prouide himselfe to defend & keep them perforce, which now he can hardlye doe in time conuenient,

ent, in that y^e said Princes of the Empire standing discontent for that they were not satisfied in their said demands, are fully resolved without further treatye or parly to bying down the mightiest and strongest army that hath bene leaued in Germany in a long tyme, against the which neither the D. nor his maister haue any thing to oppose, so that of necessitie they will recover those places, which hitherto haue bene the pother nources of flanders: besides that this iourney being enterprised vpon choller and disdaine, it is to be presumed that such an army being once in the field, wil not so cease, neither shall want any pretences to procede further. These be the frutes of this his voiage, or rather we may saye, the effects of Gods iustice, who knoweth how to reuenge such extreame presumption and ambition, when men doe least look for it.

This could not the king of Spaine wel comprehend in the ouerthrow of his great army which he had provided for y^e wrongfull inuasion of England, but must needs heap on this new testimony, which besides the losses aboue mentioned doe also dzaw on the ouerthrow of the reputation of his only man, that was able to beare the name of a Captain, which hereafter he shall finde to be of as great importance vnto him, as any thing y^e euer he did. These be euident tokens that Gods diuine goodness is purposed to fulfill his propheties against this usurper and wrongfull enterpriser as he did against Herod and Pharo, also that vpon his fall and ouerthrow he wil build vp the glozy of those whome this man purposed to destroy. This therfore is all that can be gathered out of the trueth of the Duke of Parmas whole iourney after his entrie into France, vntil the last day of the moneth of Nouember, wherein he departed with shame which is not here set downe to any other ende, but to serue as a remembrance to any such his fauourers as list to vndertake the writing of this History.

[illegible]

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